

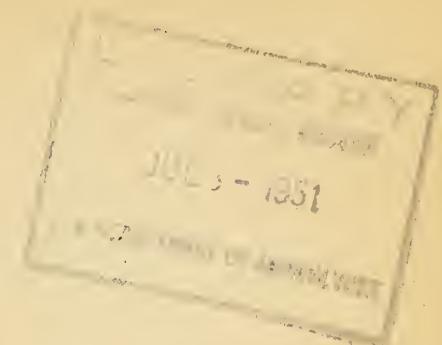
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

DAIRY BRANCH



INSERTS
FOR
SUMMARIES
OF

FLUID MILK MARKETING ORDERS

Revised to May 1, 1951

and

Federal Register Citations
for the Milk Price Orders

The attached are inserts to be substituted for the corresponding pages in the Summaries of Fluid Milk Marketing Orders, April 1, 1948, and Federal Register Citations for the milk price orders. These inserts revise the Federal orders as effective on May 1, 1951. The last insert was issued on April 1, 1951.

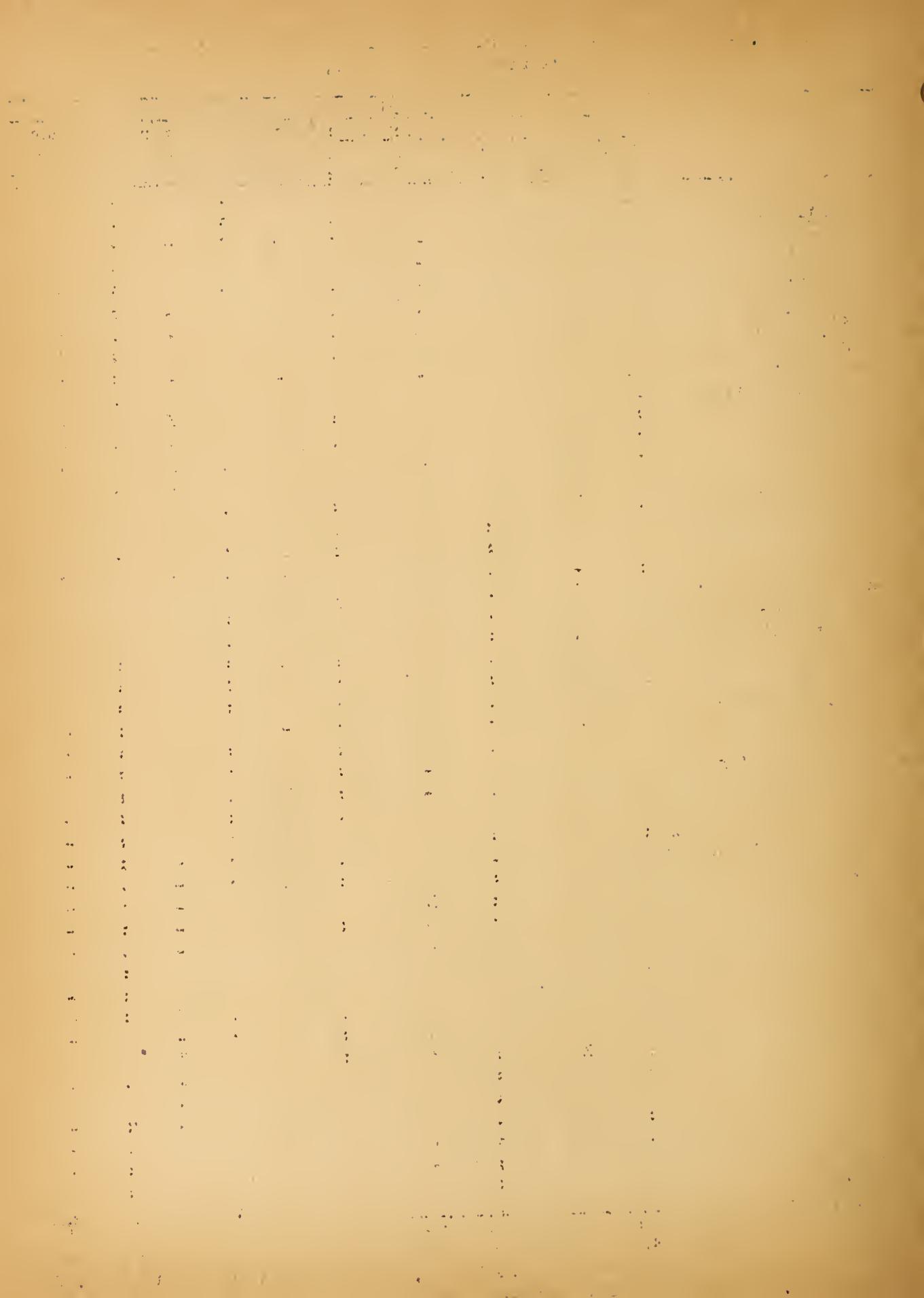
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Table No. 2 - Basis of Class I price determination under Federal milk marketing orders, May 1, 1951

	Class I price formula based ^{1/} on				
	Prices paid for milk at	Butter-	Butter-	General	
	18 Midwest	Other	powder	cheese	economic
	mfg. plants 2/	mfg. plants	prices	prices	factors
<u>North Atlantic</u>					
Boston	:	-	:	-	:
Fall River	:	-	:	-	:
Lowell-Lawrence	:	-	:	-	:
New York	:	-	:	-	:
Philadelphia	:	X	:	-	:
Springfield, Mass.	:	-	:	-	:
Worcester	:	-	:	-	:
<u>East North Central</u>					
Chicago	:	X	:	-	X
Cincinnati	:	X	:	-	-
Cleveland	:	X	:	-	X
Columbus	:	X	:	-	-
Dayton-Springfield	:	X	:	-	X
Fort Wayne	:	-	:	X	X
Lima	:	X	:	-	X
Quad Cities	:	-	:	X	-
Rockford-Freeport	:	X	:	-	X
South Bend-LaPorte	:	X	:	-	X
Suburban Chicago	:	X	:	-	X
Toledo	:	X	:	X	X
Tri-State	:	X	:	-	X
<u>West North Central</u>					
Clinton	:	-	:	X	-
Dubuque	:	-	:	X	X
Duluth-Superior	:	-	:	-	-
Kansas City	:	X	:	-	X
Milwaukee	:	X	:	-	X
Minneapolis-St. Paul	:	X	:	-	X
Omaha-Council Bluffs	:	-	:	X	-
St. Louis	:	3/	X	-	-
Sioux City	:	-	:	X	-
Topeka	:	X	:	-	X
Wichita	:	X	:	-	-
<u>South Central</u>					
Knoxville	:	X	:	X	X
Louisville	:	X	:	X	X
Memphis	:	X	:	X	-
Nashville	:	X	:	X	X
New Orleans	:	-	:	X	-
Oklahoma City	:	X	:	-	X
Paducah	:	X	:	X	-
Springfield, Mo.	:	3/	X	-	-
Tulsa	:	X	:	-	-
<u>Pacific</u>					
Puget Sound	:	X	-	X	X

^{1/} Where more than one basis is marked "X" the price is determined each month from the alternative which results in the highest price. Temporary suspension of pricing provisions have not been indicated. ^{2/} As specified in Order No. 4 for Chicago. ^{3/} Plus 5 local plants.



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 4

Boston, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

Boston and 36 cities and towns in the metropolitan area.

Handler:

Person who, in a given month, operates a pool plant or engages in the handling of milk or other fluid milk products which are received at plants from which fluid milk products are disposed of, directly or indirectly, in the marketing area. A plant is a pool plant under specified conditions relating to the proportion of dairy farmers delivering to the plant who hold certificates of health approval, the proportion of handler's Class I milk which is disposed of in the marketing area, the holding of a license by the handler under Chapter 94, Section 40 of the Massachusetts General Laws. Conditions are also set forth by which a pool plant may lose such designation.

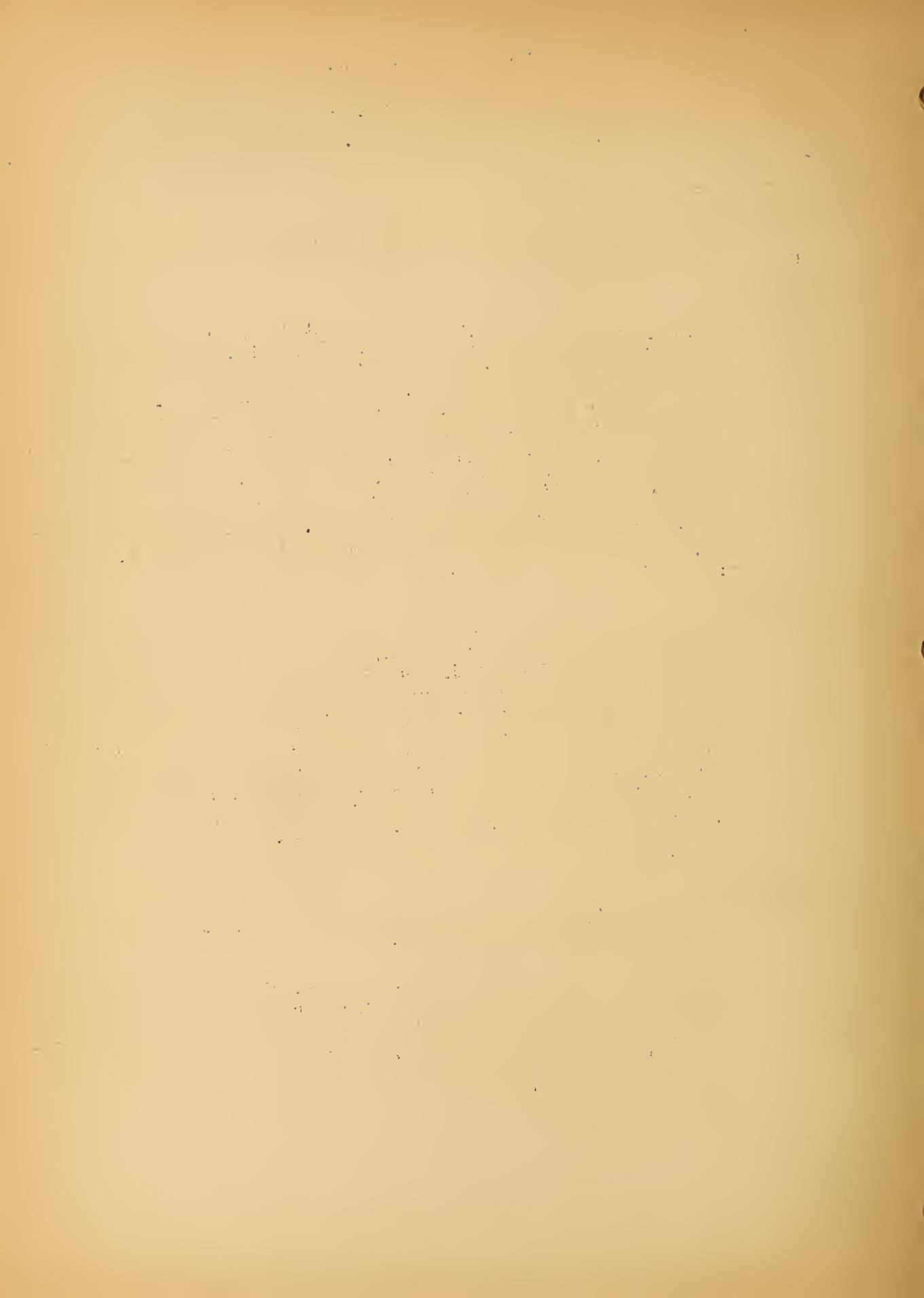
Producer:

A dairy farmer, except a "dairy farmer for other markets" whose milk is delivered from his farm to a pool plant. Under specified conditions this definition also includes a dairy farmer who ordinarily delivers to a handler's pool plant but whose milk is diverted to a handler's nonpool plant. A "dairy farmer for other markets" is a farmer whose milk is received at a pool plant during April, May, June, and July but whose milk was received at a nonpool plant of the handler or the handler's affiliate on more than three days in any of the preceding months of August through March.

Classification:

Class I - All milk and milk products, the utilization of which is not established as Class II.

Class II - All milk and milk products established as sold, distributed or disposed of other than as or in milk, and other than as or in concentrated milk for fluid consumption, flavored milk, flavored skim milk, buttermilk, and cultured skim milk for human consumption; and plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 per cent of the volume handled.



Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of milk or fluid milk product used in the products of each class.

For purposes of assigning transportation differentials, a handler's Class I milk is considered as being that delivered first at the city plant and then from the nearest country plant from which fluid milk is delivered.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating plan or new producer clause. Provision is made for charging interest at the rate of 1/2 of 1 per cent per month on accounts due to or payable from the producer-settlement fund which remain unpaid after specified dates.

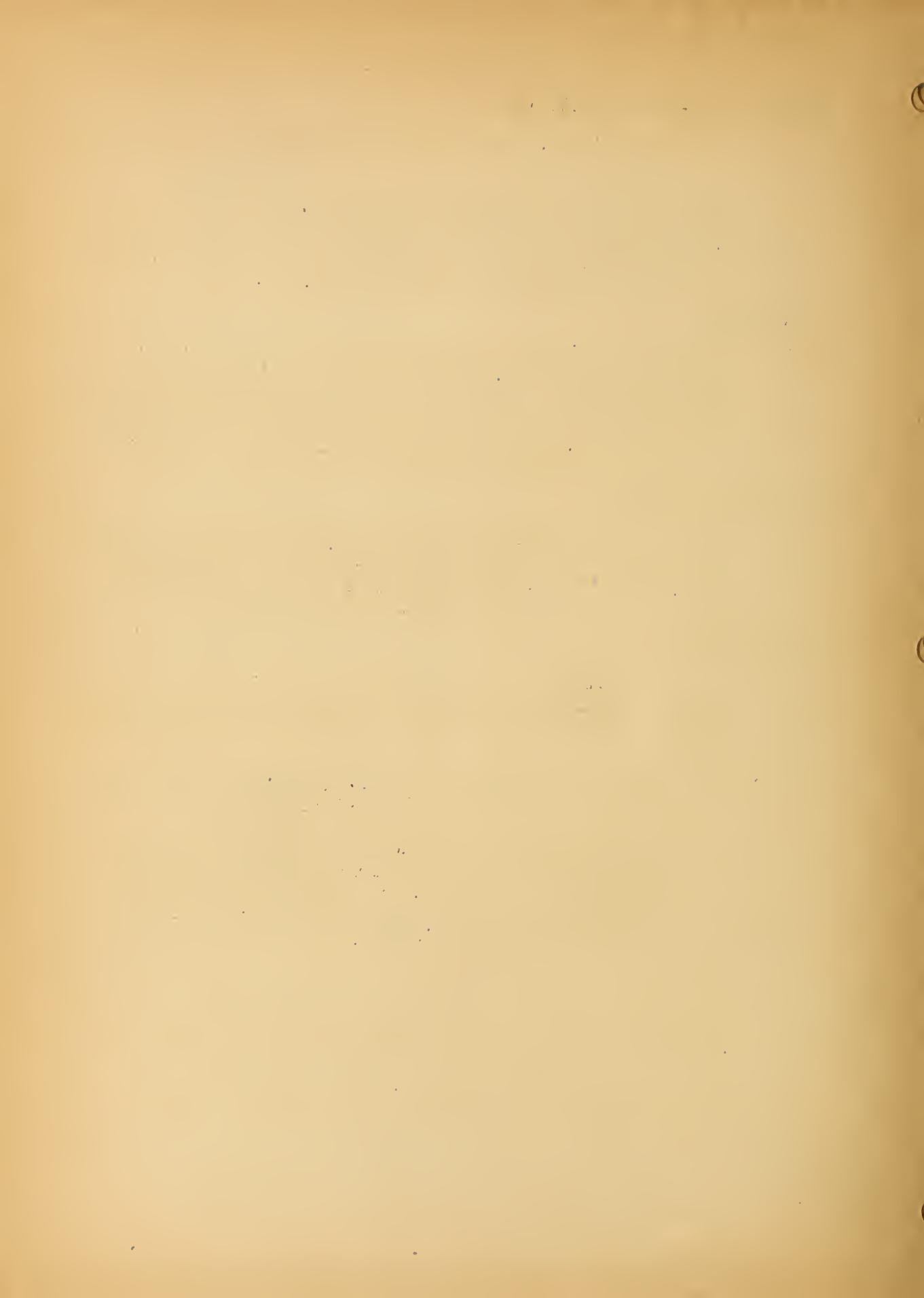
Interhandler Transfers:

Milk, flavored milk, skim milk, cultured or flavored skim milk, concentrated milk, or buttermilk moved to another regulated plant is classified in accordance with its utilization at the plant to which it is moved.

Outside Purchases:

Receipts of milk from unregulated plants are classified as Class II milk without regard to specific use except as follows:

- (1) Skim milk received from producer-handlers is classified in accordance with established utilization.
- (2) Receipts of fluid milk products from New York pool plants during the months of August through March which are classified as Class I-A or Class I-B under the New York order and receipts of emergency milk from such plants are classified as Class I.



Classification:

Class I - All milk and milk products, the utilization of which is not established as Class II.

Class II - All milk and milk products established as sold, distributed or disposed of other than as or in milk, or other than as or in concentrated milk for fluid consumption, flavored milk, flavored skim milk, buttermilk, and cultured skim milk for human consumption; and plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 per cent of the volume handled.

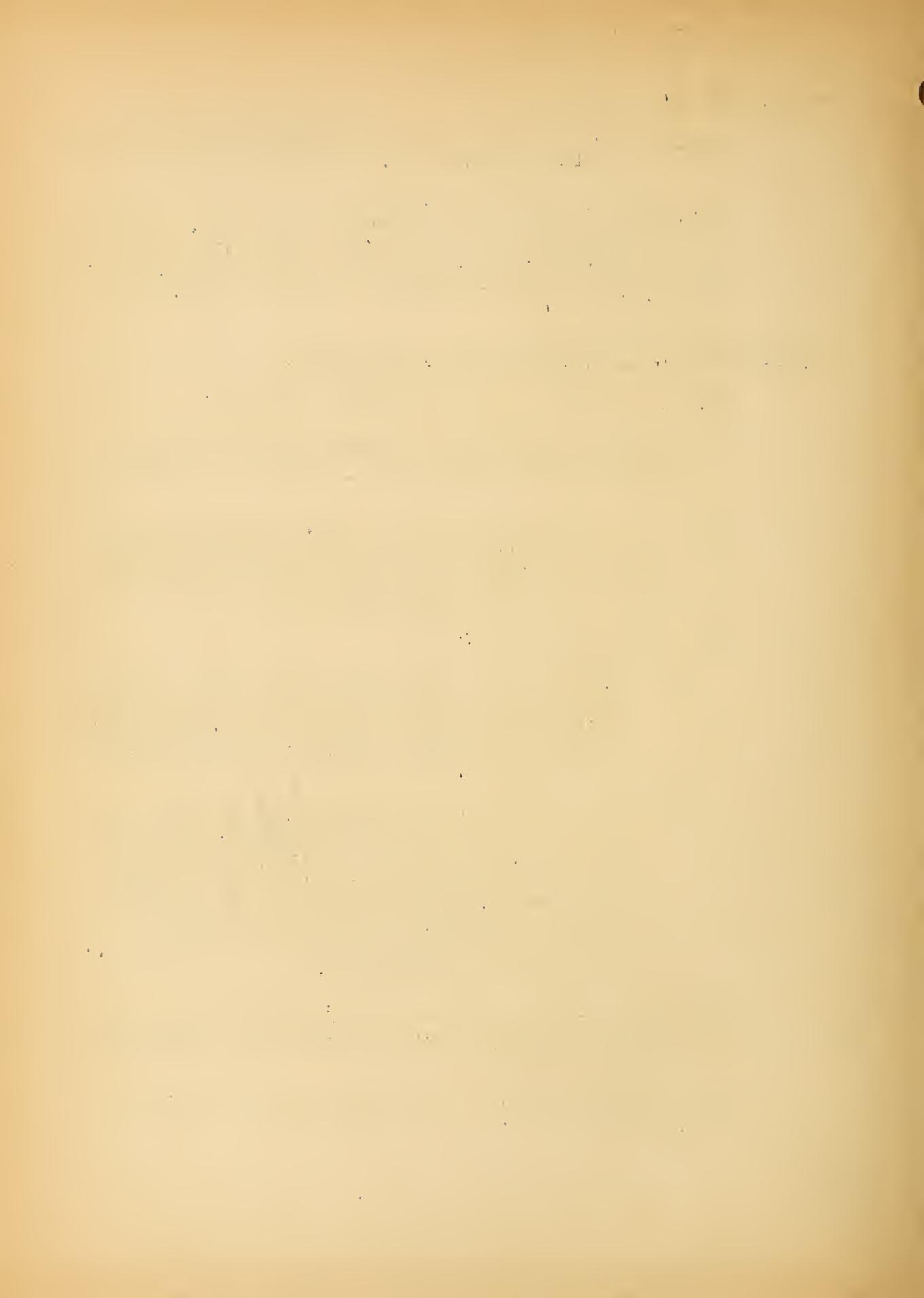
Class Prices (3.7 per cent butterfat, city plants):

Class I - Compute a "formula index" as follows:

- (a) Determine latest Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly wholesale price index (1926 equals 100), and divide by 0.98.
- (b) Compute the sum of the three latest monthly indexes of department store sales in the Boston Federal Reserve District, adjusted for seasonal variations (1935-1939 equals 100); divide such sum by 3.78.
- (c) Compute the sum of:
 - (1) Simple average of the four latest weekly average retail prices per ton of dairy ration in the Boston milkshed as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture; divide such average by 0.5044 and multiply by 0.6, plus
 - (2) The weighted average monthly composite farm wage rates for latest available month for Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture; divide by 0.5952 and multiply by 0.4. To compute weighted average, the respective States are weighted as follows: Maine 10, Massachusetts 6, New Hampshire 7, Vermont 77.

Compute the sum of (a), (b), and (c), divide the sum so computed by 3 and round fractions to nearest whole number (this is the "formula index").

Class I price is determined by applying "formula index" to the following table:



Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

Class I - The Class III price for the previous delivery period plus the following amounts:

Delivery Period	Grade A Milk	<u>Non-Grade A Milk</u> /**
January, February, March	\$0.90	\$.55
April, May, June	.70	.35
July through December	1.15	.80

Class II - The Class III price for the previous delivery period plus the following amounts:

Delivery Period	Grade A Milk	<u>Non-Grade A Milk</u> /**
January, February, March	\$0.75	\$.40
April, May, June	.55	.20
July through December	1.00	.65

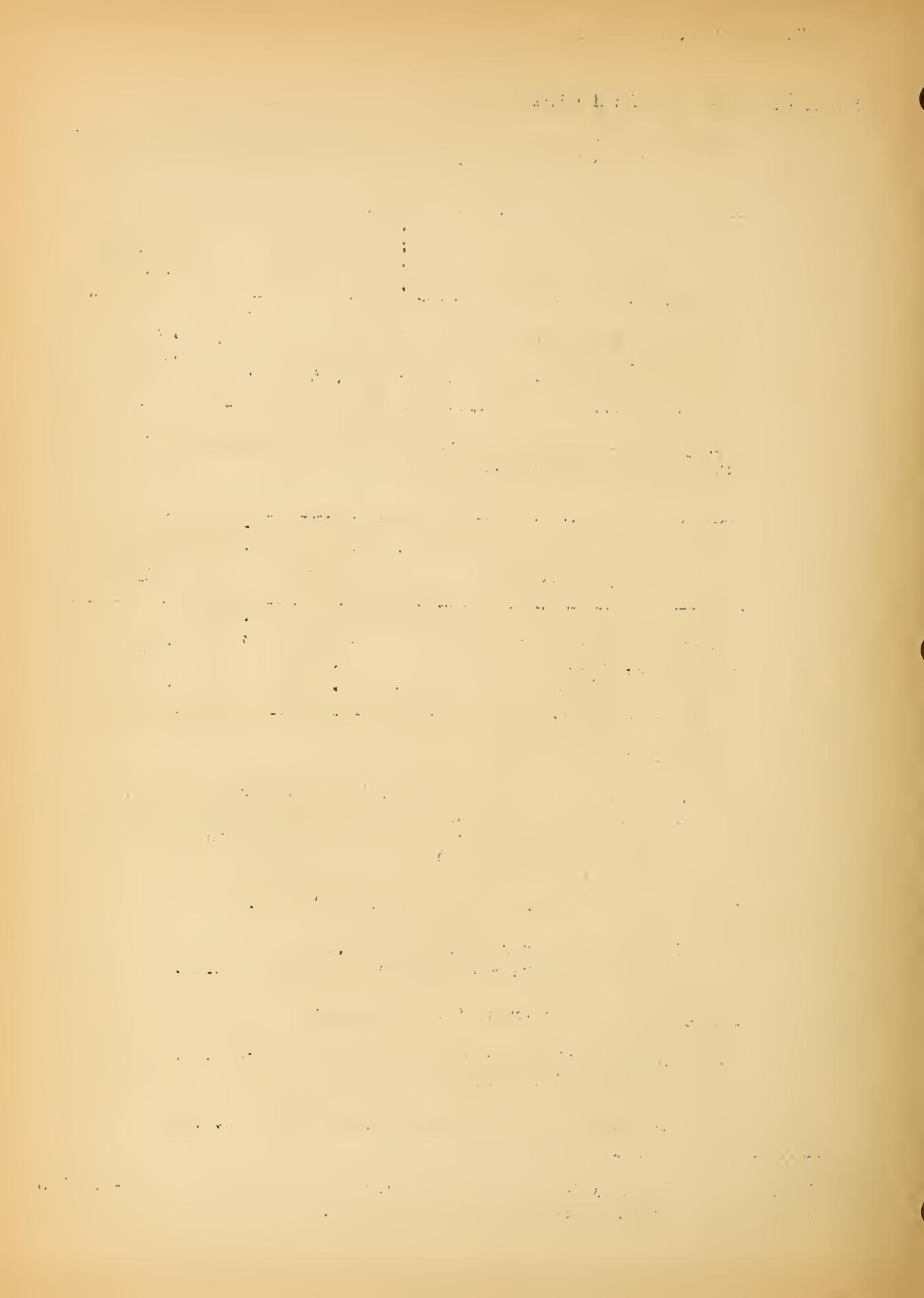
Class III - The higher of:

- (1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk for last half of preceding month and first half of current month, at nine specified plants (see list used for "basic formula" price in Dubuque order).
- (2) Chicago 92-score butter multiplied by 6,
PLUS
Chicago "Twins" multiplied by 2.4;
Divide the above sum by 7 and multiply by 4.55.

Class IV - The higher of the following:

- (1) 8.4 times the average of the weekly price of "Cheddars" at Plymouth, Wisconsin;
- (2) 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 4.2.

** Provisions of this order relating to pricing and pooling of non-Grade A milk were suspended effective April 16, 1951.



Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Chicago 92-score butter for the preceding delivery period multiplied, for Grade A milk by 1.4 and for non-grade A milk by 1.35/**, divide the result by 10.

Class II - Same as Class I.

Class III - Chicago 92-score butter multiplied by 0.12.

Class IV - Same as Class III.

Uniform Price - Same as Class III.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Upon completion of classification, the butterfat test of each class is determined.

When a handler receives both Grade A and Non-Grade A milk, Grade A milk is allocated to the highest priced classifications and Non-Grade A milk to the lowest priced classifications./**

Skim milk and butterfat caused to be delivered from a producer to another handler by a cooperative association shall be apportioned pro rata over the receiving handler's total utilization remaining after subtraction of "other source" milk and receipts from other handlers (not including cooperative associations).

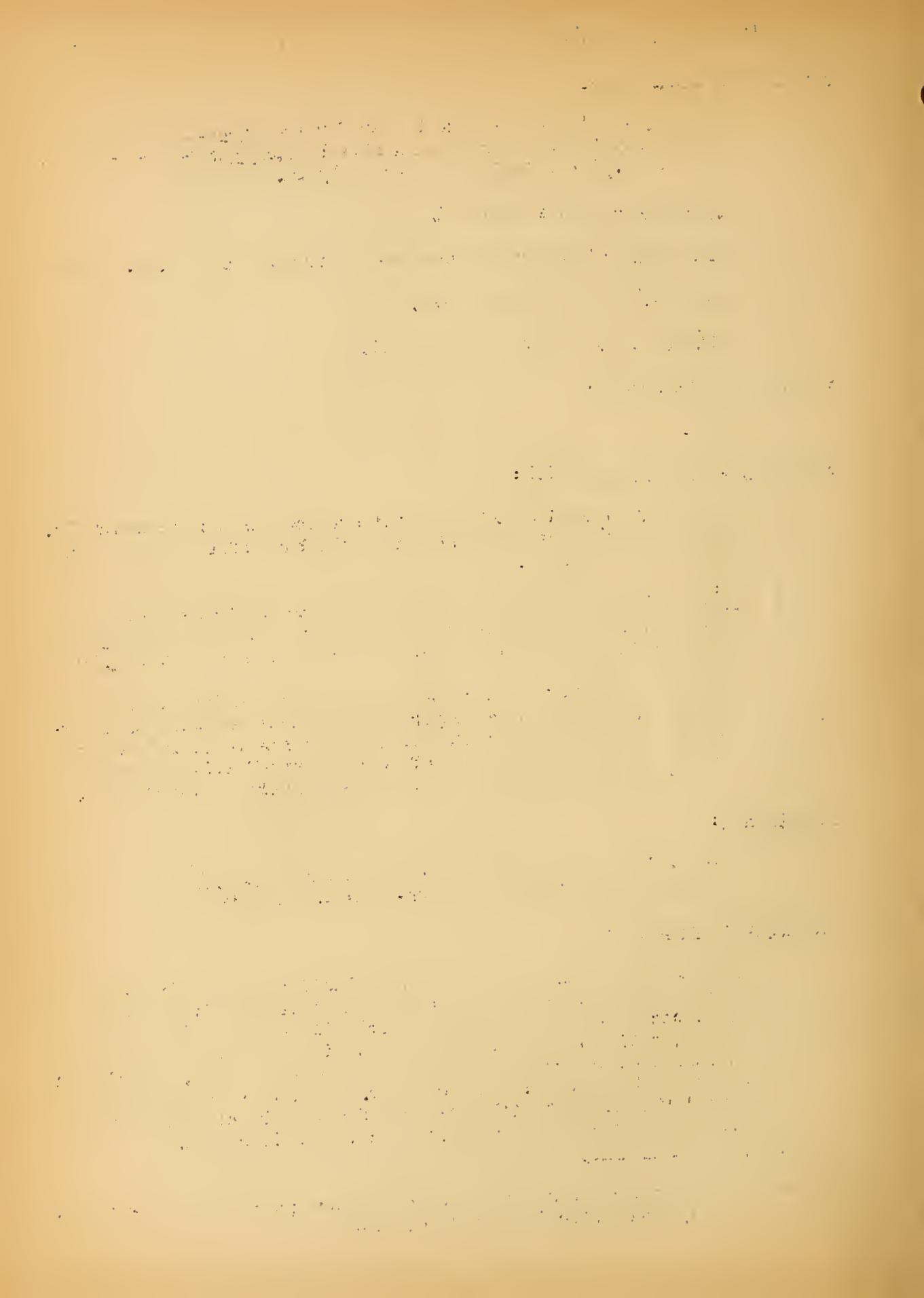
Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating. Separate pool is computed for Grade A and Non-Grade A milk./**

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk moved as fluid milk to another handler is classified as Class I milk; if moved as fluid cream it is classified as Class II milk; except that if the use of such milk or cream in a lower classification by the transferee (who is not a producer-handler) is indicated in writing to the market administrator, the milk or cream may be classified accordingly. If either or both handlers have "other source" milk, the transfer must be classified to give producer milk the highest valued classification.

** Provisions of this order relating to pricing and pooling of non-Grade A milk were suspended effective April 16, 1951.



Class Prices (3.8 per cent butterfat):

"Basic formula" price - The highest of the prices resulting from the following:

- (1) Class III price plus 15 cents;
- (2) Average of prices paid at 18 condenseries (see list under Chicago order) for 3.5 per cent milk adjusted to 3.8 per cent by the application of the Class III butterfat differential; or
- (3) 92-score butter at Chicago times 6
PLUS
2.4 times the price per pound of "Twins" at Plymouth, Wisconsin (if "Twins" are not quoted "Cheddars" are used). Divide by 7, add 30 per cent, and multiply by 3.8.

Class I - "Basic formula" price plus \$1.25.

Class II - "Basic formula" price plus 50 cents for the delivery periods April through August, and "basic formula" price plus 70 cents for delivery periods September through March.

Class III - The higher of:

- (1) The average of prices for ungraded milk of 4.0 per cent butterfat content, adjusted by the Class III butterfat differential to 3.8 per cent, paid at the following plants:

Kraft Foods Company,	Lawrenceburg, Kentucky
Armour Creameries,	Elizabethtown, Kentucky
Armour Creameries,	Springfield, Kentucky
Kraft Foods Company,	Salem, Indiana
Ewing-Von Allmen Company,	Corydon, Indiana
Ewing-Von Allmen Company,	Madison, Indiana
Producers' Dairy Marketing,	Orleans, Indiana

or

- (2) 92-score butter at Chicago times 3.8, plus 20 per cent thereof

PLUS

Carlot, roller process, human consumption, dry milk solids, at manufacturing plants in Chicago area, minus 5.5 cents, multiplied by 7. (If the above prices are not published, carlot prices delivered at Chicago are used and the "make" allowance is 6.5 cents per pound rather than 5.5 cents per pound.)



Relief milk - Class III price plus 12 cents.

Butter manufacturing allowance - For butterfat in producer milk used in the manufacture of butter during April, May, and June which is not in excess of 10 per cent of the handler's utilization of producer butterfat in Class I, the handler in computing the value of his milk is allowed a credit per pound of butterfat at the rate of 1/10 times the price of 92-score butter at Chicago.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 0.13.

Class II - 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 0.125.

Class III - 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 0.12.

Relief Milk - Same as Class I.

Producer Price -

<u>Butter Price Range (Cents)</u>	<u>Butterfat Differentials (Cents)</u>
Less than 17.5	2
17.5 to 22.499	$2\frac{1}{2}$
(The butterfat differentials increase)	
(1/2 cent for each additional increase)	
(of 5 cents or fraction thereof in the)	
(butter prices to:)	
87.50 to 92.499	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Over 92.5	10

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately for each class. Upon completion of classification, the average butterfat content of each class is determined for purposes of pricing.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating plan or new producer clause.

On milk received from producers for the delivery period of April, May, June, and July a deduction equivalent to 12 per cent of the average "basic formula" prices during the previous calendar year is made. The fund established by these deductions

is held by the market administrator until payments are made for milk delivered during the following September, October, November, and December. The fund is then divided into four equal parts and a premium established which is paid all producers for those months.

Adjustments are required to be made into the pool by handlers for excess skim milk and butterfat and for milk purchased from producer-handlers if such milk is utilized as Class I, Class II, or relief milk.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk and skim milk transferred by handlers is classified as Class I; cream transferred is classified as Class II; except

- (1) That a different classification may apply if agreed to by the transferring handler and the transferee (except producer-handlers) and notification in writing given to the market administrator.
- (2) That milk and cream transferred to bakeries, soda fountains, and restaurants which are permitted to receive milk and cream of other than Grade A quality, and milk and cream transferred from the plant of a handler to another plant of the same handler are classified as Class III.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk is deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class. Receipts of milk from producer-handlers are considered "other source" milk.

Outside Sales:

Skim milk and butterfat disposed of by a handler to a non-handler who distributes or manufactures milk, is classified as Class I if transferred in the form of milk or skim milk, and as Class II if transferred in the form of cream, except that under specified conditions a different classification may apply if utilization in another class is agreed to by the handler and non-handler and notification given to the market administrator, and except that milk and skim milk transferred more than 100 miles from Louisville shall be classified as Class I. Outside sales are priced on the same basis as for sales in the marketing area.

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Fig. 10. - *Thamnophis sirtalis* (Baird & Girard).

3. *Chlorophytum comosum* L.

Producer-Handler:

A person who is both a producer and a handler but who receives no milk from other producers (exclusive of other producer-handlers) is exempt from regulatory provisions of the order except that reports may be required from such a handler by the market administrator and the handler is required to permit verification of such reports.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 2-1/2 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions as authorized by members, are turned over by handlers to the cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted for non-members and paid to the market administrator.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 47

Fall River, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:Massachusetts - Fall River and Somerset.Rhode Island - Tiverton.Handler:

Person who receives milk from producers, part of which is disposed of in the marketing area for consumption as milk or cream.

Producer:

Person who produces milk which is delivered to a plant from which Class I milk is shipped to, or sold in, the marketing area unless:

- (1) Minimum prices are required to be paid to him under provisions of any other Federal order;
- (2) Milk delivered by him is part of the handler's normal supply for another market; and
 - (i) Is classified in Class II or is disposed of outside the marketing area and is classified as Class I, or
 - (ii) Is moved to a plant from which the quantity of Class I milk sold or distributed in the marketing area during the delivery period is no greater than the quantity of Class I milk received during the delivery period at such plant from Fall River handlers plus the quantity of bulk milk received from a Federal order plant during the delivery period; or
- (3) His milk is delivered to a plant located outside Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York.

Classification:

Class I - Milk containing 1/2 of 1 per cent or more but less than 16 per cent butterfat, concentrated milk for fluid consumption, chocolate or flavored whole or skim milk, buttermilk, cultured skim milk, and unaccounted-for milk.

Nashville, Tennessee

Marketing Area:

Davidson County, Tennessee.

Handler:

Person who operates a fluid milk plant, ie., a plant where producer milk is received, processed, or packaged and from which some milk is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area. A cooperative association is also a handler with respect to producer milk diverted from a fluid milk plant to another plant for the account of the association.

Producer:

A person who produces milk under inspection permit issued by a health authority in the marketing area and whose milk conforms to the standards for milk for use in fluid form and which is received at a fluid milk plant or is diverted from such a plant to another plant.

Classification:

Class I - Skim milk and butterfat disposed of as fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, Yoghurt, and all skim milk and butterfat not specifically accounted for as Class II or Class III milk.

Class II - Skim milk and butterfat disposed of as cream, aerated cream, eggnog, and other cream products in fluid form except ice cream mix and other products not required to be made from milk approved by the Nashville Health Department.

Class III - Skim milk and butterfat used to produce items other than those specified under Class I and Class II, inventory variations, milk disposed of for livestock feed, and plant shrinkage. Shrinkage attributable to receipts from producers is limited to 3 per cent of receipts from producers.

Class Prices (4.0 per cent butterfat):

"Basic formula" price - The highest of:

- (a) The average of prices paid at 18 condenseries (see list under Chicago order) for 3.5 per cent milk adjusted to 4.0 per cent by the application of the producer price butterfat differential, or

Class III Price - 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 0.12.

Producer Price - Same as Class III.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately for each class. Upon completion of classification the average butterfat content of each class is determined for purposes of pricing.

If a handler accounts for more milk disposed of (after making adjustments for receipts from other handlers, etc.) than he accounts for as received from producers, the value of such additional milk is included in the handler's total obligation.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating or new producer clause. In determining the uniform price for the months of April, May, and June, 45 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers is set aside in the producer-settlement fund. One-third of the fund resulting from these deductions is added to the pool value of milk as a Fall incentive payment during each of the months of October, November, and December, following.

Interplant Transfers:

Butterfat or skim milk transferred as any item in Class I is accounted for as Class I milk; butterfat or skim milk transferred as any product specified in Class II is accounted for as Class II milk; provided that in the case of a transfer to another handler, or to a non-fluid milk plant located less than 85 miles from Nashville, classification may be in accordance with an agreement between the transferring handler and the transferee, notification of which is given to the market administrator. Provided further, that transfers of fluid cream to a non-fluid milk plant located more than 85 miles from Nashville, during May and June 1951, may be assigned to Class III, subject to verification by the market administrator of such utilization.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 96

Springfield, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

The following cities and towns in Massachusetts:

Agawam	Northampton
Chicopee	South Hadley
Easthampton	Springfield
East Longmeadow	Westfield
Holyoke	West Springfield
Long Meadow	Wilbraham
Ludlow	

Handler:

Person who, in a given month, operates a pool plant or engages in the handling of milk or other fluid milk products received at plants from which fluid milk products are disposed of, directly or indirectly, in the marketing area. A plant is a pool plant under specified conditions relating to the proportion of dairy farmers delivering to the plant who hold certificates of health approval, the proportion of the handler's Class I milk which is disposed of in the marketing area, the holding of a license by the handler under Chapter 94, Section 40 of the Massachusetts General Laws. Conditions are also set forth by which a pool plant may lose such designation.

Classification:

Class I - All milk and milk products, the utilization of which is not established as Class II.

Class III - All milk and milk products established as sold, distributed or disposed of other than as or in milk, or other than as or in concentrated milk for fluid consumption, flavored milk, flavored skim milk, buttermilk, and cultured skim milk for human consumption; and plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 per cent of the volume handled.

Class Prices (3.7 per cent butterfat, city plants):

Class I - Compute a "formula index" as follows:

- (a) Determine latest Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly wholesale price index (1926 equals 100), and divide by 0.98.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 99

Worcester, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

The following cities and towns in Massachusetts:

Auburn	Northbridge
Boylston	Paxton
Clinton	Rutland
Grafton	Shrewsbury
Holden	Spencer
Leicester	West Boylston
Millbury	Worcester

Handler:

Person who, in a given month, operates a pool plant or engages in the handling of milk or other fluid milk products received at plants from which fluid milk products are disposed of, directly or indirectly, in the marketing area. A plant is a pool plant under specified conditions relating to the proportion of dairy farmers delivering to the plant who hold certificates of health approval, the proportion of the handler's Class I milk which is disposed of in the marketing area, the holding of a license by the handler under Chapter 94, Section 40 of the Massachusetts General Laws. Conditions are also set forth by which a pool plant may lose such designation.

Classification:

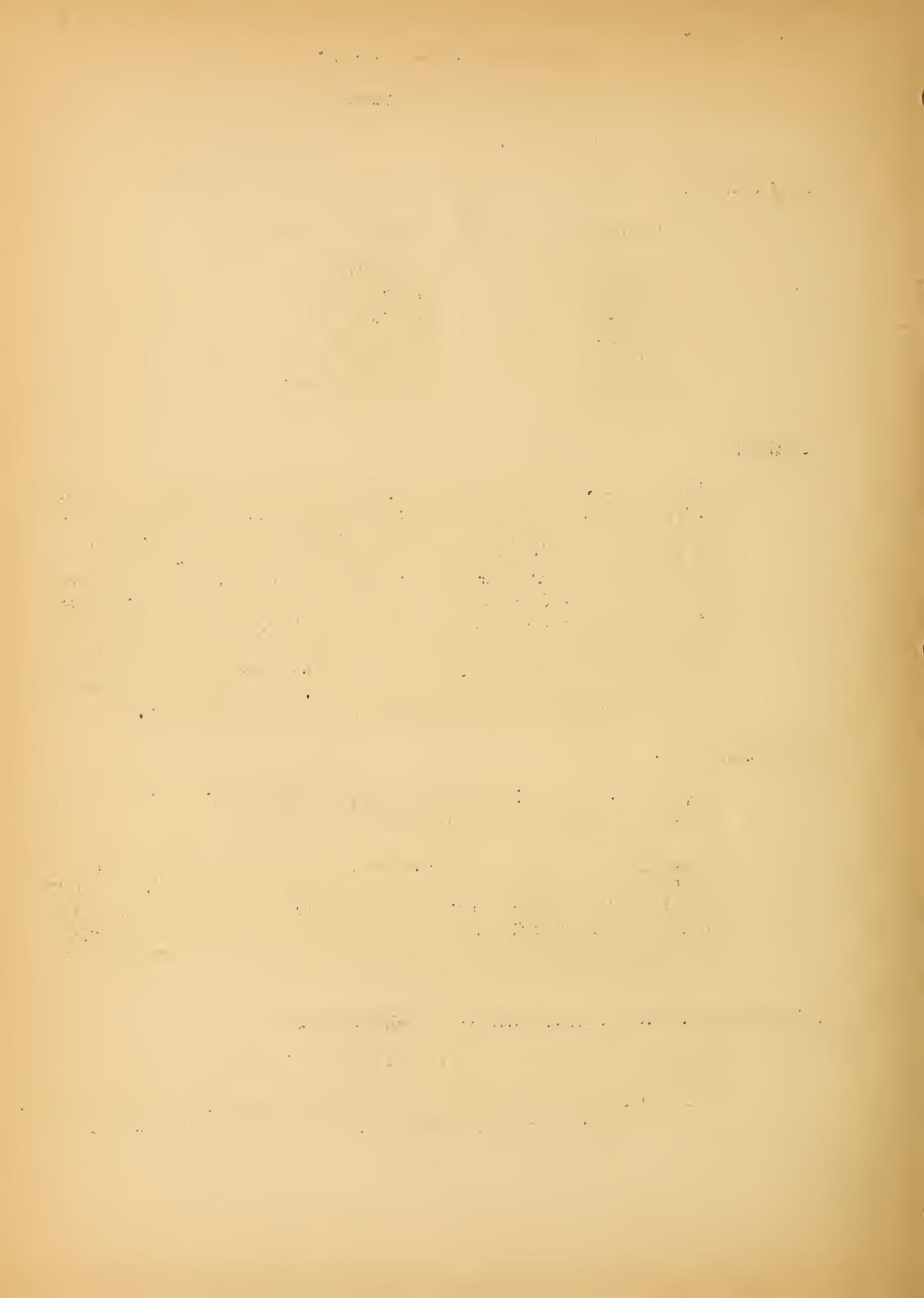
Class I - All milk and milk products, the utilization of which is not established as Class II.

Class II - All milk and milk products established as sold, distributed or disposed of other than as or in milk, or other than as or in concentrated milk for fluid consumption, flavored milk, flavored skim milk, buttermilk, and cultured skim milk for human consumption; and plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 per cent of the volume handled.

Class Prices (3.7 per cent butterfat, city plants):

Class I - Compute a "formula index" as follows:

- (a) Determine latest Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly wholesale price index (1926 equals 100), and divide by 0.98.



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 25

Puget Sound, Washington

Marketing Area:

The major cities involved are Seattle and Tacoma, but the defined area comprises the entire territory consisting of the following counties: the eastern portions of Whatcom and Skagit (District 2); the eastern portions of Snohomish, King, and Pierce, all of Thurston, and the southern portion of Grays Harbor (District 1), and the northeastern portion of Pacific and western portion of Lewis (District 3).

Handler:

Person who operates a pool plant or a non-pool plant from which Class I milk is distributed in the marketing area. A cooperative association is also a handler with respect to producer milk which it diverts from a pool plant to a non-pool plant.

Pool Plant:

Any plant approved by appropriate health authorities, other than that of a producer-handler, which is either:

- (1) A "fluid milk plant," one located within the marketing area and from which Class I milk is distributed in the marketing area, or
- (2) A "country plant," one which is not a "fluid milk plant" but is located within the marketing area, or one located outside the marketing area from which shipments for Class I purposes exceed 50 per cent during any month October through December, or 20 per cent during any month January through September, except that the latter requirement does not apply if the percentage was over 50 for the entire period of the preceding October through December.

Producer:

Person who produces milk in conformity with applicable health regulations, which milk is delivered to or diverted from a pool plant.

Classification:

Class I - Milk (including milk frozen), skim milk, buttermilk, yogurt, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, fluid cream (sweet or sour), fluid cream mixtures, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - All milk other than Class I, livestock feed, bulk sales to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturers, inventory variations, shrinkage of producer milk up to three per cent of volume in Class II products, and all shrinkage of "other source" milk.

Class Prices (4.0 per cent butterfat):

"Basic formula" price - A "basic formula" price is used in determining the Class I price. It is the highest of the following for the preceding month:

- (1) Prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to 4.0 per cent butterfat.
- (2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter times 6, plus 2.4 times the price per pound of "Cheddars" at Plymouth, Wisconsin, divide by 7, multiply by 1.3, and multiply by 4.
- (3) Price per pound of 93-score butter (if 93-score butter is not quoted for a day, use highest of prices for 92-score) times 4.8, plus 8.2 times price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (spray and roller process, human consumption at manufacturing plants in the Chicago area), minus 67 cents.

Class I - "Basic formula" price plus \$1.45.

Class II - The butter-powder formula (Item (3) of "basic formula"), except for a "make" allowance of 80 cents in lieu of 67 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:Class Prices -

Class I - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago, divided by 10, times 1.30.

2. *Wetland Management* - *Wetlands* - *Wetland Management*

1. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*
2. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*
3. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*

the first time in the history of the world, the
whole of the human race has been gathered
together in one place, and that is the
present meeting of the World's Fair.

ANSWER TO THE QUESTION

10. The following table gives the number of hours per week spent by students in various activities.

Class II - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago, divided by 10, times 1.15.

Producer Price -

March through September:

Base milk - Price per pound of 92-score butter at San Francisco times 1.30.

Excess milk - Price per pound of 92-score butter at San Francisco times 1.15.

October through February: The sum of:

- (1) The Class I differential times the percentage of butterfat in producer milk assigned to Class I, and
- (2) The Class II differential times the percentage assigned to Class II.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - 35 cents per hundredweight on producer milk received at a plant in Clallam or Jefferson Counties and 25 cents at all other plants located outside of District 1 or Kitsap and Mason Counties.

Producer Prices - A rate per hundredweight not in excess of the sum of:

- (1) 35 cents at plants located in Clallam and Jefferson counties and 25 cents at all other plants outside District 1 or Kitsap and Mason Counties, and
- (2) A rate on milk shipped to District 1 for Class I use from plants located outside the District or Kitsap and Mason Counties of \$0.15 times hundredweight shipped, divided by the hundredweight of base milk received from producers at the plant making the shipment.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Upon completion of classification the butterfat test of each class is determined.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base rating. No new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred from a pool plant is classified as Class I if transferred to (1) a producer-handler, (2) a fluid milk plant (pool city plant), except that transfers into District 1 are assigned to Class I only to the extent such classification is available after assignment of receipts from country pool plants in District 1 and receipts of direct-shipped milk, and as Class II milk if transferred to a pool country plant, provided that "other source" milk be first subtracted from Class II utilization.

Outside Purchases:

Milk received by a handler from sources other than producers or other pool plants is deducted from his Class II utilization of producer milk.

On "other source" milk either assigned to Class I in the pool or otherwise disposed of for Class I purposes in the marketing area, the handler is required to pay into the pool an amount equal to the difference between the Class I and Class II prices.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area. Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted to a nonpool plant is classified as Class I if the receiving plant is (1) outside the marketing area and the counties of Clallam, Jefferson, Grays Harbor, Kitsap, Island, or Mason, or (2) outside the marketing area but within the named counties and engaged in milk distribution, unless lower utilization is reported subject to verification by the market administrator, and as Class II if the receiving plant is in the marketing area or the named counties but is not engaged in milk distribution.

Producer-Handler:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from the regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers are assessed not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers, including the handler's own production, and on "other source" milk classified as Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is paid by handlers to the market administrator to cover marketing services for non-members of cooperative associations. On member milk not received at a cooperative's plant, a deduction as authorized by the members is remitted to the association.

Bases are established October through January and apply the following March through September. New or irregular producers are assigned a base 10 per cent lower than the percentage of total base divided by total deliveries.

ST. LOUIS - ORDER NO. 3

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
14 FR 4775	7/30/49	Order, as amended
15 FR 1827	3/31/50	Amendment No. 4
15 FR 9427	12/30/50	Amendment No. 5

BOSTON - ORDER NO. 4

12 FR 4921	7/28/47	Order, as amended
12 FR 6426	9/30/47	Order suspending certain provisions
12 FR 8667	12/20/47	" " " "
13 FR 1639	3/30/48	Amendment No. 6
13 FR 9293	12/31/48	Amendment No. 7
14 FR 2129	4/30/49	Amendment No. 8
14 FR 4746	7/29/49	Order suspending certain provisions
15 FR 4781	7/27/50	Amendment No. 9
16 FR 3247	4/13/51	Amendment No. 10

OKLAHOMA CITY - ORDER NO. 5

15 FR 1770	3/30/50	Order
16 FR 2782	3/30/51	Amendment No. 1

TULSA - ORDER NO. 6

15 FR 1829	3/31/50	Order
16 FR 2784	3/30/51	Amendment No. 1

MILWAUKEE - ORDER NO. 7

15 FR 7173	10/26/50	Order
15 FR 9428	12/30/50	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 3691	5/1/51	Amendment No. 2

DUBUQUE - ORDER NO. 12

14 FR 3226	6/15/49	Order, as amended
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KANSAS CITY - ORDER NO. 13

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
11 FR 14005	12/3/46	Order, as amended
12 FR 6426	9/25/47	Amendment No. 1
13 FR 7703	12/14/48	Amendment No. 2

MEMPHIS - ORDER NO. 18

15 FR 6533	9/28/50	Order
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SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI - ORDER NO. 21

16 FR 1225	2/9/51	Order
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PUGET SOUND - ORDER NO. 25

16 FR 3631	4/28/51	Order
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NEW YORK - ORDER NO. 27

14 FR 1466	4/1/49	Order, as amended
14 FR 3443	6/24/49	Order suspending certain provisions
14 FR 4746	7/29/49	" " " "
14 FR 7755	12/29/49	Amendment No. 1

TOLEDO - ORDER NO. 30

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
12 FR 2067	3/29/47	Order, as amended
12 FR 6945	10/25/47	Amendment No. 3
13 FR 2327	4/30/48	Amendment No. 4
13 FR 4275	7/27/48	Amendment No. 5
13 FR 7293	11/30/48	Amendment No. 6
15 FR 1834	3/31/50	Amendment No. 7
16 FR 1932	3/1/51	Amendment No. 8

FORT WAYNE - ORDER NO. 32

12 FR 1538	3/7/47	Order, as amended
13 FR 2307	4/29/48	Amendment No. 1
13 FR 3196	6/12/48	Amendment No. 2
15 FR 3307	5/30/50	Amendment No. 3

LOWELL-LAWRENCE - ORDER NO. 34

15 FR 6581	9/30/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 3249	4/13/51	Amendment

QUAD CITIES - ORDER NO. 44

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
13 FR 2285	4/28/48	Order, as amended
14 FR 2252	5/6/49	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 3276	4/14/51	Order suspending certain provisions

LOUISVILLE - ORDER NO. 46

12 FR 6567	10/4/47	Order, as amended
13 FR 5112	9/2/48	Amendment No. 2
13 FR 7294	11/30/48	Amendment No. 3
14 FR 5385	8/31/49	Amendment No. 4
16 FR 3639	4/28/51	Amendment No. 5

FALL RIVER - ORDER NO. 47

12 FR 4986	7/1/47	Order, as amended
12 FR 5037	7/30/47	Order suspending certain provisions
12 FR 6427	9/30/47	" " " "
12 FR 8671	12/20/47	" " " "
13 FR 1644	3/30/48	Amendment No. 8
14 FR 1484	4/1/49	Amendment No. 9
14 FR 2132	4/30/49	Amendment No. 10
14 FR 4747	7/29/49	Order suspending certain provisions
16 FR 3249	4/13/51	Amendment No. 11

SIOUX CITY - ORDER NO. 48

12 FR 2079	3/29/47	Order, as amended
13 FR 9490	12/31/48	Amendment No. 2

PADUCAH - ORDER NO. 77

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
12 FR 8808	12/27/47	Order
14 FR 6594	10/29/49	Amendment No. 1

NASHVILLE - ORDER NO. 78

12 FR 7320	11/8/47	Order
13 FR 5526	9/23/48	Amendment No. 1
14 FR 5388	8/31/49	Amendment No. 1a
14 FR 7756	12/29/49	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 3643	4/28/51	Amendment No. 3

TOKPEKA - ORDER NO. 80

12 FR 8377	12/13/47	Order
13 FR 7704	12/14/48	Amendment No. 1

KNOXVILLE - ORDER NO. 88

14 FR 3832	7/13/49	Order
14 FR 7197	11/30/49	Amendment No. 1
15 FR 1782	3/30/50	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 2831	3/31/51	Order suspending certain provisions

ROCKFORD-FREEPORT - ORDER NO. 91

14 FR 4782	7/30/49	Order
15 FR 4185	6/30/50	Amendment No. 1
15 FR 9433	12/30/50	Amendment No. 2

LIMA - ORDER NO. 95

14 FR 3515	6/29/49	Order
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SPRINGFIELD, MASS. - ORDER NO. 96

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
14 FR 7217	12/1/49	Order
16 FR 3403	4/19/51	Amendment No. 1

WORCESTER - ORDER NO. 99

14 FR 7224	12/1/49	Order
16 FR 3404	4/19/51	Amendment No. 1

